

THE WARSAW WEEKLY

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3rd YEAR

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No. 23

Poland and the League

Mr. Komarnicki, the Polish delegate to the League of Nations, made a statement concerning the Abyssinian question, in which he declared that problem as closed for all practical purposes.

His declaration defines clearly the Polish attitude, not only towards the somewhat remote African problem, but also towards the League in general. The Polish delegate stated that there is every reason to consider the Abyssinian question as closed, and that it would be superfluous to discuss the advisability of keeping Abyssinia as a member of the League or not. Poland has not yet any actual interests in Africa, and the reasons prompting such a statement are concerned rather with European than with African relations.

A League from which several great powers are absent and which would have for members nations whose territory has been conquered, even by aggression, would obviously be a very weak instrument of peace. And, much though the misfortunes of Abyssinia are to be deplored, the peace of Europe is incomparably more important than whatever might have happened in Central Africa. To ignore such a fact would amount to a complete indifference to the relative importance and size of political phenomena.

Incidentally, those who support the claim of Abyssinia to be still represented in the League, do so not out of consideration for Haile Selassie, but for quite different reasons, which have nothing to do with the welfare of Abyssinia. Even the staunchest supporters of Abyssinia probably do not believe that she could regain her independence in the present situation. All they desire is to annoy Italy by perpetuating the Abyssinian question.

Although Poland has very friendly relations with Italy, her point of view is not based on a simple admiration of all that nation's doings. It is based on something quite different—the desire to keep League procedure within the bounds of common sense and to make the League as universal as possible.

The universality of the League is the principal condition of its success, and will never be attained if the reality of facts is disregarded, at the risk of losing contact with current political events. There is already a regrettable tendency to settle the more important matter outside the League, in order to avoid its slow and formalist procedure and also because some great powers remain outside it.

It is believed in Poland that such a tendency is unsound and may even become dangerous. The League should on no account stoop to the level of one of the adversaries in a conflict and find itself opposed to a whole bloc of powers. And yet that is exactly what would be likely to happen if it persisted obstinately in sponsoring Abyssinia. May be such a policy of completely disregarding the actual political situation might be practical for the League if it were as strong as it should be. But this not being the case, it would perhaps be better for the League and for European peace, if Geneva acted with more discretion, waiting for strong measures until the time when it will be able to use them.

The view of Poland, and of several other powers (recent broadcast speech of Mr. Sandler, Swedish Foreign Minister), is that the League should first become strong and then antagonize great powers, instead of reversing that order of action. (ATE)

Philip Snowden

by Andrew Blackmore

The sudden death, on May 15th, of Viscount Snowden of Ickornshaw removes a striking personality who played an outstanding part in the political life of Great Britain. The son of working-class parents, Philip Snowden's unusual gifts enabled him to pursue studies outside the scope of the ordinary school he attended, so that he was able eventually to obtain a position in the Civil Service. A cycling accident, which crippled him for life, led to a lengthy convalescence, during which much reading converted him to Socialism. So convinced was he that Socialism was the salvation of mankind that he overcame all obstacles of physical infirmity and by sheer will power forced himself to become a most effective speaker, his fame soon spreading throughout the country. He was largely instrumental in founding the Independent Labour Party,

and was elected to the Executive Council of that organisation, subsequently entering Parliament in 1906.

Snowden became Chancellor of the Exchequer in the first Labour Government in Great Britain in 1924, scoring such successes as an able and thoroughly sound expert on state finance that his position in the forefront of politics was assured, despite the changing fortunes of political parties. It was as Chancellor in a subsequent Labour Government that the name of Snowden rang throughout the world, when at the Hague Conference on the Young Reparations Plan he refused to accept a settlement which unduly penalised Great Britain. For weeks he stubbornly adhered to his point, and the Conference finally had to yield and admit the British claims. While still a member of the Government, he was raised to the peerage as

PRESIDENT MOSCICKI'S VISIT TO BUCHAREST

Poland has probably never exchanged as many official visits with any country in such a short time as with Rumania in the last few months. Almost every few weeks some eminent personality of one nation pays a visit to the other. At present, Dr. Byka, the President of the Bank of Poland, is the guest of the Governor of the National Bank of Rumania.

But the culminating point of the long series of visits will be the arrival of President Moscicki in Bucharest, on the 7th inst. The President will be accompanied by Minister Beck and several high officials. A battalion of Marshal Pilsudski's 16th Infantry will also go to Bucharest, in order to take part in the great military review, which will be held there. It is a Rumanian regiment, maintaining particularly close relations with Poland.

On the 8th of June, President Moscicki will participate in the celebrations of the anniversary of King Carol's return to the throne. On the 9th, the King and President Moscicki will go together to the castle of Sinaia, where the late King Ferdinand received Marshal Pilsudski. After three days the President will return to Warsaw.

The 200th Anniversary of the Duke of Lorraine

Lunelle. The 200th anniversary of the accession of Stanislas Leszczyński, King of Poland, to the Duchy of Lorraine, has been celebrated here during two days of pageants and ceremonies. Mr. Łukaszewicz, Polish Ambassador in Paris, participated in these ceremonies.

A fancy ball, in which everybody was dressed in costumes from the period of Leszczyński, was given and a group of Polish students danced the national dances. On the next day, there was a cavalry review, in which detachments of French cavalry wore Polish uniforms, both of the XVIIIth century and of the present Polish army. The whole ceremony, organised on a large scale, was a manifestation of Franco-Polish traditional friendship.

Stanisław Leszczyński, King of Poland, received the Duchy of Lorraine from his son-in-law Louis XVth of France, after he had lost the throne of Poland. He ruled Lorraine for twenty years after 1737 and left there many memories.

Viscount Snowden of Ickornshaw, but disagreement with his colleagues on the question of tariff policy made him resign. Though bitter and harsh to political opponents, in private life Snowden was a kindly and charming person who won a host of friends.

LONDON LETTER

By Gregory Macdonald

Though many of the Coronation decorations are still to be seen in the streets the national interest has shifted over once more to politics. And the change of Ministry is indeed an historic occasion. The dramatic political career of Mr. Baldwin has already been assessed in this correspondence. He leaves the political stage (perhaps to become for a time the prompter in the wings) with general applause. Mr. Neville Chamberlain undertakes a new role as a man belonging to a tested tradition, and as a statesman who has always shown the courage of his convictions.

Within recent years Mr. Chamberlain has become a figure of decisive importance, and his rather arid exterior provides no index to what he may contribute as a Prime Minister. It is remembered that his condemnation of Sanctions as "a very Midsummer madness" was the declaration which began the reversal of that policy. In his speech last Monday, accepting the leadership of the Conservative Party, he plainly stated that the time for Party Government was past. And it is significant that he assumes office with the open and derisive enmity of the City of London on account of his proposed tax on profits in industry. Conservative opposition to this tax will be the test of his leadership; but if he realises the strength of his position he will know that the opposition simply makes him a popular champion, for the tax is resented by the Stock Exchange and by Big Business.

It really can be expected that with Mr. Chamberlain's Government the foreign policy of Great Britain will swing more towards the Right, even though Mr. Anthony Eden remains as Foreign Secretary, or even though Mr. Chamberlain is as inscrutable as Mr. Baldwin. For the political considerations which caused the swing to the Left at the time of the breaking of the Bilbao blockade no longer apply. May Day is past. The Coronation is over. Both the bus strike and the miners' strike are settled, or as good as settled, without provoking any industrial strife. So Mr. Chamberlain, one eye cautiously cocked at the Press and other organs of propaganda, can afford to work for peace, stability and conciliation against the forces of disruption.

His trouble is that he never knows when another Guernica scare will be flung at the public to work it up into a state of righteous indignation. He never knows when it will be necessary to drop for the moment, let us say some fruitful discussion with Italy, and to swing hurriedly in the direction of the Valencia Cabinet so as to preserve the

representative character of a democratic regime. The Coronation would certainly have been less of a popular success if the Government had refused to bow to the storm compounded of Guernica, Potato Jones and Basque children at a time when industrial strife was being busily fomented.

But when the storm subsides, or when the immediate occasion is over, the Government returns to the works of peace and stability. Despite flurries of abuse a great deal has already been accomplished in the way of improving relations with Germany and Italy. Discussion conducted with the knowledge of the Imperial Conference leading to a general settlement with the United States are certainly well advanced. The only trouble is that other rulers besides Mr. Chamberlain have to bow to public opinion and to swing off at a tangent in the midst of fruitful discussions.

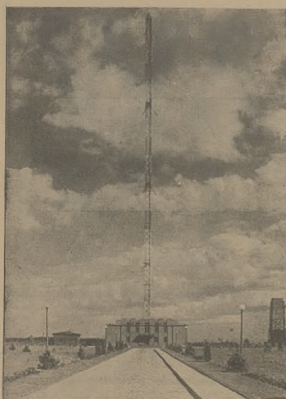
The incident created by the bombing of the Deutschland is a case in point. One is entitled to believe that is was an incident purposely created to disturb European relations; and that when Germany bombarded Almeria it was with a full knowledge that she was playing Valencia's game by extending the conflict, but public opinion in Germany had to be given an unmistakable gesture. Quite probably the authorities in London were not at all displeased to see the gentlemen at Valencia treated with violent disrespect, but on the face of it Germany's reprisal was quite indefensible and its result was to place the Non-Intervention Committee in the same invidious position as the League of Nations, for the withdrawal of Germany alters its whole complexion.

And the fracas alters as well the possibility of continuing for the moment the resumption of more friendly relations between Germany and Great Britain. The Government received news of the bombardment of Almeria without any signs of anger. Mr. Eden's words in the House of Commons sounded a note of friendly caution to Germany. But Mr. Chamberlain knows very well that the bombing of the Deutschland cut across developments, as it was meant to do, and that the Righteous Anger people have been provided with an excitement almost as good as Guernica and certainly as good as the massacre at Addis Ababa.

If British foreign policy were examined in the light of such considerations as these it might be better appreciated, for during the past two years it has worked out curiously in the direction of peace and stability as a long term

(Continued on page 2)

Development of the Polish Broadcasting System



RASZYN
the English
equipped
broadcasting
station of Warsaw

The year 1936 can be regarded as very successful for the Polish Broadcasting organisation. The number of listeners increased by more than 230,000, or by 40%. We observe at the same time a considerable increase of the number of listeners in towns; on 1.XI.1936 their number was recorded at 105,000, while to-day they are over 270,000. This concerns chiefly owners of crystal sets for whom the tariff was reduced 6 months ago.

At present more than a third of the total number of subscribers use crystal sets. Therefore the construction scheme of the Polish Broadcasting Company is based upon the principle of covering the whole of Poland with a network of broadcasting stations, thus enabling the inhabitants of even very distant districts to hear at least one of the Polish stations with only a crystal set.

After increasing the power of the Wilno and Lwów stations to 50 KW., the raising to the same power of the two Western stations of Poznań and Katowice is planned, as well as the erection of two new 50 KW. stations in the Eastern provinces at Baranowicz and Luck. Thus the central Polish Broadcasting station (Warsaw-Raszyn) and 6 regional stations will secure a proper broadcasting service for the whole country. Besides the general national programme — the Polish Broadcasting Company is planning to arrange another programme for subscribers in towns.

A first step in the realisation of this plan has been the opening of the station Warsaw II, the programme of which is destined for the million listeners in the Polish capital.

The second step will consist in the increasing of the power of the Kraków and Łódź stations and in the building of stations in Gdynia and other more important Polish towns.

Independently from this plan of spreading a network of broadcasting stations for interior use, the building of a short-wave centre, to be heard over the whole world, is also planned.

Special buildings are gradually being built for broadcasting purposes. The first of these premises will be ready for use in July next, in Katowice, another will be finished before the end of the year in Łódź. A third is being designed for the new station at Baranowicz. Finally, a site has been purchased in Warsaw at the junction of Paławska with the Ulica Lubelska square, where a central Broadcasting House is to be erected.

This construction scheme will be completed by the building of an experimental television station on the roof of the 16 storey Prudential Building. After its opening next autumn this station will dispose of a transmitter of 400 watts working on a 7.5 m. wave length.

The experience obtained from the working of that station will permit later the construction of a perfected station, as soon as the 20 story high Warsaw Broadcasting House will be ready.

This is a short outline of the development scheme of the Polish Broadcasting Company for the nearest future.

THE ORIGINS OF THE POLISH STATE

By Max Goryński

(Continued from No 2)

What is really needed for settling the many conflicts between students of culture and language, and what is not yet attainable for a considerable time to come, is a tolerably reliable "Bradshaw" of European prehistoric and historic migrations. In such a retrospective time-table, at least in its prehistoric part, millions would have to replace the whole of centuries the odd minutes as given in railway guides; terminal stations would be more important than stations of departure, most important of all, however, intermediate stations where junctions of lines coming from different directions or of trains which started at different times, may have occurred. To leave the tracks of a railway and to return to the trekking of peoples, that "great fly-wheel of all History" as a German historian has called it: by careful study of such a time-table of migrations we should have to find out in which regions of the European map, and approximately at which periods, treks of migrating swarms of humanity might have met each other, and what happened at the junctions. Here it is that Prof. J. L. Myres' judicious remark, which was formerly alluded to, finds its proper application. He writes of Central Europe:

"We have further to note that we are now dealing with a region with far greater rainfall, and far more evenly distributed round the year, than any which has come before us yet, with the region, therefore, far more densely forested, and consequently far less continuously peopled than the great oriental centres: far more easy, therefore, for determined invaders to occupy without displacing the natives, or to traverse without disturbing them permanently, provided only that the intruders have the ability to move about at all, in such encumbered country. The most nearly similar regions in the nearer East are North Syria and the western half of Asia Minor, though even here it was the mountain, not the forest, which was the more effective barrier."

We have, in a few expressive lines, statement of what Poland also looked like at the dawn of its history, and of what is likely to happen in such countries according to the purpose invaders had in their mind when coming in: permanent occupation, or traversing on their trek towards a more distant region. To the above description we have to add one more detail: Poland was not only a densely forested flat-land, but also a country of extensive bogs and marshes, a water-logged jungle, part of the primeval *tajga* which once extended as a continuous belt, from the Rhine through Northern Germany and Central Russia, right across Siberia to the shores of the Pacific. As pointed out by the leading Polish geographer, Prof. Eugene Romer, (see article *Polska* in the encyclopedic publication *Soviet i Zycie*; the article was also issued separately) the eastern frontier of the *tajga*, the real frontier line between Europe and Asia to the north of the Alpine and Carpathian arcs, is all through the centuries constantly on the move towards the east, in step with Man's conquest of Nature.

At the turn of the Middle Ages this cultural frontier line in the landscape of Europe, as shown in the works of the earliest Polish cartographers, went right across the then Grand Duchy of Lithuania, approximately along the Vilno meridian, but it had been rapidly receding since the time of Casimir the Great

(14th century) when it was still marked by the middle course of the Vistula. Great Poland, the cradle of the State, was an prehistoric times surrounded on all sides by great frontier forests, and forests covered also most of the interior. In 1500, forests still represented 50 per cent of the total area of this province; this came down to 40 per cent in 1700, to 30 in 1800, and to 20 in 1900. And the farther we go to the east, the slower was the process of clearing the land for tillage, of reclaiming bogs and marshes. Forest and marsh were the defences, skillfully made use of by the Teutonic tribes, which prevented the Romans from definitely establishing a *Germania Tertia* between the Rhine and Elbe, apart, of course, from the secret rivalries in the Julian family at the time of Tiberius; forest and marshes were the main bulwarks, just as skillfully used, behind which the war-experienced Boleslavs of Poland defeated again and again the conquering designs of the Saxon and Salian Emperors.

In such country, for which, as Prof. E. Romer says, comparisons may be found even to-day, but in Central Africa, relatively strong human groups of different stock may live, as it were, next door to each other for quite a long time, without necessarily coming into conflict, or even into contact. More often, however, "determined invaders find it easy to occupy such a region without displacing the natives"; especially when the "natives", who hardly ever are the true "first occupiers" or autochthons, have already turned to peaceable husbandry, while the invaders are vigorous and enterprising nomads. The outcome may either be predial savagery of the natives or their retirement into inaccessible woods and marshes where they adapt themselves to new modes of life, still continuing agriculture on such meagre acres as they can wring from the jungle. This means a set-back in civilization, eventually to such an extent that even archeologists are misled into assuming complete extinction of the "old culture", while in fact only its traces, mostly grave finds, have become exceedingly impoverished and difficult to detect. Effects of interbreeding and assimilation have also to be fully considered in the "overlaying" of cultures.

This is exactly what happened, according to the opinion of many Polish and other Slavonic experts, to the once very rich and complex of the prehistoric Lusitanian culture. We pass over the many changes which between the late Neolithic (B.C. 5000-2000) and the Bronze Periods (B.C. 2000-800) happened in six archeological regions of Poland; those interested in the matter will find the details in the book quoted before, *Archeologia Polska*, by Prof. Włodzimierz Antoniewicz, and outlined in his chronological table, "The Lusitanian culture presents, however, a crucial problem not only of Slavonic but of general European archeology and prehistory; some remarks on it, if ever so sketchy, will therefore not seem out of place. The great Rudolph Virchow was the first to use the term in connection with extensive cemeteries in Lusatia where he found the ashes of cremated dead buried in characteristic urns. The oldest centres of this culture were in Lusatia, Lower and Central Silesia and in the southern part of Great Poland, dating from about B.C. 1300 to 1000. During the later Bronze Period the Lusitanian culture expanded in the west beyond the Elbe river to the Saale, in the east beyond the Bug river

ECONOMICS

Polish-Italian Trade Agreement

The Polish-Italian trade agreement, signed in Rome on May 18th, is to lapse on December 31st, 1938; it contains, however, a clause for automatic prolongation from half-year to half-year if not denounced six months before expiration. The agreement comprised a number of clearing arrangements; agreements on tourist traffic and financial matters will follow. Poland has been enabled to increase her exports to Italy to a value of over 91 million lire, whilst the quotas of Italian imports to Poland may reach a value of over 20 million zlotys. Of the Italian clearing entries on Polish accounts, 20 per cent are earmarked for Polish tourist expenses in Italy. Polish coal deliveries to Italy are not included in the quota agreement, but are reserved as cover for Polish Treasury liabilities in Italy, as also for the import of motor-cars to Poland. Polish agricultural produce represents nearly 72 per cent of the value of Poland's export quota to Italy.

Economic Situation in March

According to the monthly report of the National Economic Bank, the situation has been marked by a considerable improvement in March of the current year. The index of industrial production, after compensating the seasonal fluctuations, amounted to 83.2, as against 67.6 a year ago.

The improvement concerned mainly the iron smelting, as the production of pig iron increased by 5.5%. The rise of prices affected favourably also the zinc industry. The production of agricultural implements and machinery has increased. The production of the textile industry increased, although in a smaller proportion. The extraction of coal was more active than in the corresponding period of last year, but the production of crude oil has decreased, owing to the progressing exhaustion of the Polish oilfields.

The increase in imports has been larger than the increase of exports, so that the favourable balance of foreign trade has decreased. As a result of the accelerated production and the increase of the Treasury revenue has also increased and surpassed the expenditure by a slight margin.

Ploughs for Rhodesia

A transport of 7000 ploughs, manufactured by the "Unia" works of Grudziądz, was shipped to Rhodesia by a Lublin. The Polish ploughs have been tested in South Africa and the present order was made as the result of the test.

into Volhynia, Podolia and eastern Little Poland, in the north to the Baltic, covering the whole of Pomerania between the Vistula and Oler, in the south nearly to the Danube. On this extensive area there are many regional groups, but all of them preserving the same essential character of a self-contained culture. The climax of its development falls into the Iron Age (Hallstatt and La Tène) between about B.C. 800 and 300; a decline sets in well before the end of that period, and in the later La Tène Period (after B.C. 300) it has apparently completely vanished. The above dates do not quite tally with those given by Prof. Antoniewicz in his table; they are taken from a recent article by M. Stefan Nosek (*Literary and S.-scientific Supplement to the Ristrowany Kurjer Codzienny*, Cracow, Nos. Nos. 19, 20, May 3rd and 10th, 1937).

To be continued

LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 1)

matter, though examined in any particular month it is a muddle of contradictions, reversals, contradictions and insults. As soon as the Deutschland-Almeria incident is closed, Mr. Chamberlain will doubtless continue the more open restoration of friendly relations with Germany. In other directions it does not seem likely that the policies of the Baldwin Administration will be changed. Mr. Chamberlain's Cabinet is depressingly like the last one. To the amusement and amazement of foreigners the new list simply switches a man, say from the control of roads and traffic to the control of the Army, or from the Army to the Navy. The outside critic is held between admiration at the versatility of these men and a reflection that perhaps the permanent Civil Service supplies what they lack.

Nevertheless the Cabinet has to exercise its powers of decision, a heavy burden being laid upon the Prime Minister and his closest associates. This burden increases as the prestige and power of the financial City of London declines: for political decisions used to rest largely on the direction and maintenance of loans. From the point of view of final decisions the Cabinet presents some interesting problems and some debated choices. It is likely that Sir Samuel Hoare will be very close to the Prime Minister, though the memory of the Hoare-Laval Plan among the Righteous Anger people is likely to have kept him out of the Chancellorship. Sir John Simon, the Chancellor, has already begun a spirited defence of the profits tax, for all the world as though he had introduced it himself. But the position which arouses most interest is that of Mr. Duff Cooper as First Lord of the Admiralty. There was surprise at the appointment, for Mr. Duff Cooper was formerly at the War Office, and the shadow of Mr. Winston Churchill, with his War-time record at the Admiralty, stands behind him. However, Mr. Churchill has been the question-mark of nearly every Cabinet for the past fifteen years.

TOURISM

KRAKÓW, AN IDEAL CITY FOR TOURISTS



KRAKÓW
MARKET SQUARE
with the
CHURCH OF
"OUR LADY"

Kraków, the ancient capital of Poland, is not only a treasury of national memories, the place of burial of Polish kings and heroes, a witness of the struggle for independence, but also a centre of modern life, and as such of great interest to the tourist.

With this side of its attractiveness, Kraków arranges every year for visitors the so-called "Kraków Days", which will be held this year between May 27th and June 20th. These "Kraków Days" are a review of traditional celebrations, folklore exhibits (peasants groups come from all parts of the country), concerts and sports contests. Thanks to them, tourists, coming to Kraków at that time, will be able to participate in these interesting and unusual festivals, besides getting to know its beautiful sights and monuments.

The day of June 19th is the day of a very impressive festival. Thousands of Kraków's inhabitants gather on the shores of the Vistula river, below the Royal castle on Wawel Hill, in order to witness the traditional ceremony of "Wianki" (Garlands floating on the river, an ancient custom), with its fireworks display. An old sharpshooters' society, founded in the Middle Ages, called "Towarzystwo Kurkowe", celebrates in June the election of their new president or "King" as they call him, amidst old ceremonial observances, with the picturesque medieval costumes and impressive splendour.

But the foreign tourist will be chiefly attracted by the folklore exhibits. A contest of the best peasants' choirs and amateur theatricals will take place at that time. The visitor will be able to admire peasants' groups from all over the country, mountaineers and people from the lowlands, all dressed up in their picturesque garb. The magnificent Renaissance courtyard of the Royal Castle on Wawel will form the background for an open air performance of Morstin's play "Copernicus", commemorating this celebrated astronomer, who studied at the University of Kraków. Hundreds of actors, dancers etc. will take part in this monster performance.

Those who are fond of sports, will be able to attend many football matches, athletic games and horse races. A motorcar rally will take place at Kraków on June 12th, and will be attended by motorists not only from Poland, but also from abroad. The next day will be devoted to a mountain race of motorcars near Ojców.

The "Kraków Days" will inaugurate many Art Exhibitions, e.g. an exhibition of the works of the famous 19th century Polish painter, Grottger, and an exhibition of contemporary Polish art.

Fairs, garden parties and folk festivals are also included in the programme. The town will be beautifully illuminated at night, particularly the ancient monuments and parks.

The Committee, arranging the "Kraków Days", has not forgotten to supply visitors with considerable reductions and facilities, should they visit Kraków between May 27th and June 20th. Tourists can acquire participation or registration cards, which will enable them to get considerable fare reductions and free visas in all the Polish Consulates abroad.

Foreign tourists should not miss this rare occasion of both seeing Kraków, the ancient and historic city, and of catching the rhythm of its modern, quickly pulsating life. History is not dead within the picturesque walls of Kraków, but it lives in a quaint and unique harmony with the bustle of the present day. Indelible impressions and experiences, not so soon to be forgotten, will be the reward of tourists coming to see the city during the "Kraków Days".

Information is obtainable at all Polish Consulates and at all travel agencies.

Corpus Christi at Lowicz

Excursions to the Lowicz district on the day of Corpus Christi have become almost a tradition. And no wonder, Lowicz and the surrounding villages, which can be reached in an hour and a half by car from Warsaw, offer a magnificent spectacle on that day. The peasantry of the district have been famous for ages for their artistic inclinations, manifested firstly in the beautiful garments which they wear; the richness and harmony of their colouring are best to be appreciated in the glare of a mid summer sun.

The Corpus Christi procession which is prepared with fervour

ART

The Memorial Exhibition of the work of Zygmunt Waliszewski at the IPS, though incomplete, is very interesting. His experiments in style may not appeal to everyone and his development was cut short by death when he had not yet found full expression for his powers, but the sketches and drawings are sufficient proof of their considerable range and strength. The delicate touch and vibrating vitality of some of these sketches (the portrait no. 143, the sketch of a lady no. 224 and others, e.g. 343) recall drawings by great masters. Some of the large paintings, particularly the still-life pieces, give very interesting colour effects, but they need to be viewed from a considerable distance, greater than is possible under normal conditions.

The sensitiveness and the force of talent revealed by this exhibition show the full depth of the tragedy suffered by the young painter whose art was his whole life, and whose last years were spent in terror of losing his right hand through the obscure disease which had already caused the amputation of both legs. The knowledge of this tragedy gives a particular poignancy to the landscapes, of which he could only catch such rare glimpses, and to the six sketches of himself, with expressions ranging from perfect calm to very near madness.

At the same time as the Waliszewski exhibition, the IPS is showing a collection of sketches in watercolour by *Adwentowicz* and some paintings by *Rafalowski*.

The exhibition of commercial print from Italy, Germany, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia (Philips' rooms in Mazowiecka 9, May 29th to June 12th) is decidedly disappointing. For the most part it shows only the general run of posters, letter-headings, advertising folders, and such like, which are neither better nor worse than the common run of such things elsewhere. One may safely say, at least as regards Germany, probably also as regards the other countries, that a really good selection of existing material would have given the exhibition a far higher level and might have been of some profit to Polish artists. It is doubtful whether this collection will teach them anything they do not know.

by the peasantry, gathers the whole populace in the early morning hours outside the church where the women in the splendour of their coloured dresses, which makes them look like bright oriental flowers, arrange altars and adorn them with green branches and blossoms.

At midday, after the service, the procession leaves the gates of the church to visit in turn all the village altars. Little girls dressed in the same multicoloured skirts and petticoats as their mothers, lead the procession, carrying flowers and green branches, followed by their elders carrying Holy Banners, Sacred

Magnificent Naval Review

The naval review off Spithead on May 20th, on which occasion King George VI for the first time as the head of the British Navy reviewed the fleet in which he served years ago as a Sub-lieutenant, presented a magnificent spectacle. Warships of all sizes between 600 and 28,000 tons represented the navies of the world, the foreign ships being stationed in one line on the seaward side of the long lines of vessels of the British Navy. In all, 260 British ships took part in the review, together with warships from seventeen foreign nations. Glittering in the fitful sunshine, the nine lines in which the vessels were arranged were straight enough to have been drawn with a ruler.

As the Royal Yacht, with the King and Queen on board, came out of Portsmouth Harbour, a thunderous salute was fired by all ships. The Royal procession then passed down the lines of British battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers, then along the line of foreign ships, to the loud cheers of more than 30,000 sailors. Among the famous British ships were the battle-cruiser "Hood", 8000 tons larger than any other warship on the seas, and the three fastest submarines in the world, the "Sverra", the "Clyde" and the "Thames". Largest of the foreign ships was the "Morena" from Argentina, a 23,000 ton battleship, while next in size was the American battleship "New York" of 23,000 tons, followed by the French vessel "Dunkerque", a battleship of 26,000 tons. Conspicuous among the smaller craft was the new Polish 1800 ton "Torpedo Boat Destroyer" "BURZA", the largest ship of its type in Europe.

Warships of the British Dominions added an Imperial tone to the review, while the presence of the foreign ships, come in a spirit of friendship and goodwill to salute the new British King, added splendour and dignity to the impressive scene.

Pictures and Statues, a flashing of colours through which is to be seen the priest with the Host, assisted by his most important parishioners under a richly embroidered canopy. The village bands play the old religious melodies which are sung wholeheartedly by the congregation.

A characteristic feature of the musical part of the ceremony are the drums which are a reminiscence of the old times when there were no church bells.

To the lover of genuine folklore a visit to this district, especially on a feast day, will offer a real artistic joy.

C. H.

PRESS REVIEW

Gazeta Polska gives an explanation of the declaration made, at the opening session of the League of Nations Assembly, by the Polish delegate, leading to the admission that Abyssinia had ceased to be a member of the League. "It was quite logical that the Assembly should take into consideration a state of affairs which brings no advantage to international life and causes the absence of Italy in all the work and meetings of the League. Many governmental declarations may be quoted, stating that the Abyssinian question does not exist, such for instance as that of the Swedish Foreign Minister Sandler. In view of the purely doctrinal tendencies which are beginning to take the upper hand in Geneva, the Polish delegation felt compelled to express its practical point of view, and to declare that for the Polish Government the Abyssinian question does not exist. This declaration of the Polish delegate is the logical consequence of the position taken up by the Polish Government in view of the whole of the Abyssinian problem, a position which was defined in the Polish Foreign Minister's speech at the sitting of the Foreign affairs committee of the Senate on the 18th Dec.

Czas, writing of the death of Rockefeller, says: "John Rockefeller is dead, a figure already to-day historic and legendary. A man has passed on whose career was without doubt the most brilliant of our days, a man who, surrounded at first by hatred and jealousy, gained for himself gradually universal sympathy and respect".

Kurier Warszawski, quoting information from P.A.T. on the British attitude towards the Deutschland incident, says: "British official circles regard the situation calmly and experts in the Foreign Office do not see that any reason for alarm exists. After the bombing of Almeria, German reprisal action is considered to be concluded. British factors certainly express their regret that Germany has undertaken reprisals by her own hand".

The Polish press is concerned with the suggestion made by the municipalities to tax all incomes of over 400 zlotys monthly for the benefit of the indebted municipalities of Polish towns. *Dziennik Poznański* writes: "The parliament ought to regret the whole project. At the present time no new taxes ought to be discussed at all whether local or governmental. The only permissible discussion is one of a great fundamental reform of taxation in Poland". Further, the *Kurier* finds that just because the economic situation has slightly improved, it is the right moment to fight for reform, "since taxation reform is always introduced when the national economy is a little eased".

K. M.



Children in their picturesque costumes



The procession

THEATRE SPORTS

Don Miguel Manara
TEATR NARODOWY

The poet of Polish origin, Oscar W. Milosz, writing his works in the French language, has interested for many years all theatre and poetry lovers and scholars with his religious mystery in six scenes, entitled *DON MIGUEL MANARA*, a poetical version of the Don Juan legend based here on the life, conversion and death of Don Miguel Manara Vincentello de Lecca.

The religious poem, by Oscar W. Milosz, deep and beautiful in its ideology, has much value as a theatrical work, full of poetry and dramatic expression.

Only last Sunday, enthusiasts had the opportunity to see *Don Miguel Manara* at the *Teatr Narodowy*, as a special show of the *State Dramatic School* in Warsaw. The mystery of Milosz, in the poetical translation of Helena Ostrowska, was the debut of a talented young dramatic actor, *Marian Wyrzykowski*, as a stage-director. This play, in spite of its theatrical values, is a difficult task for a regisseur. The production by *Wyrzykowski* clearly shows that he is a stage-director not only full of freshness in ideas, but also a highly cultured individuality, understanding the style and tone of the play and deeply penetrating the psychology of the author. In *Don Miguel Manara* the first scene which is based on old paintings, the procession and the finale (the death of Don Miguel Manara) were especially good; the whole performance made a deep impression both by the poetic text of Milosz and its fine scenic value.

The success of *Wyrzykowski* was double, as he also interpreted the title role. Here, he has again shown, that among the younger generation of artists, it is he who understands best romantic and classical figures.

The innocence and poetry of *Girolama Carillo de Mendoza* received a charming accent in the delicate and sincere playing of *Elzbieta Barczewska*, the finest young lyric artist of the Polish theatre.

All the roles are important in this play, but they were not always correctly performed. Some artists spoke in too low voices and many deep thoughts of the mystery were unheard by the public. Very good creations were given by *Józef Maltzowski* (Don Fernand), *Artur Socha* (The Spirit of the Earth) and *Saturnin Butkiewicz* (Don Jaime).

The stylized settings of *Stanisław Cegielski* formed a very impressive background of that performance, which can be heard, as an event in the literary theatrical season of Warsaw.

Arno

Cambridge History of Poland

The Cambridge University Press has launched the preparation of a two volume history of Poland to appear in 1938 under the above title. Following the plan of other Cambridge histories, it will consist of 50 chapters prepared by carefully selected British, American and Polish specialists. The British editors are the historians Reddaway and Benson. The Polish collaborators are Professors Roman Dyboski and Oscar Halecki. The books will be watched for with great interest, for the appearance of a Cambridge History is a notable event. The Polish YMCA is specially interested in this work, as Professor Dyboski in one of the founders of the Polish YMCA.



Ladies' Fencing Championships

The annual ladies' competition for the fencing championship of Poland will be held this year on June 13th and 14th in the building of the P. U. W. F. Myśliwiecka 3 (opposite the "Legia" sports ground). It is likely to be the largest ladies' fencing tournament hitherto held in Poland, as a team competition has been introduced for the first time. Six teams have been entered and 21 individual competitors, with Mmes Drohecka, Laskowska, Markowska, Serini and Stanoszówna at their head. The team competition will begin on Sunday, June 13th at 10 a.m. and will be continued at 4 p.m. Time permitting, the preliminary rounds of the individual contest will be held on Sunday evening, beginning about 6.30, the final round will be fenced on Monday, June 14th, at 5.30 p.m.

The tournament is being organised by the "Warszawianka" Sports Club whose device is embodied in the design of the announcement cards, reproduced above.

Polish Students' visit to the Balkans by Air

A group of members of the Polish Students' Organisation for International Cooperation "Liga" started for a tour of the Balkan capitals in two RWD-8 two seaters, three RWD-13 two seaters and one aerobatic RWD-10 airplane, hauling a sailplane.

The students' squadron (all the pilots are undergraduates from the University Aeroclubs) will fly to Cernaui-Bucharest-Sofia-Salonica-Athens and return via Sofia - Nisich - Belgrade - Zagreb-Budapest-Vienna-Cracow. In each of these towns the Polish students will meet the young local airmen and students, holding some lectures and flying demonstrations.

The present tour of a squadron of six airplanes of Polish design and manufacture through the Balkans will be the third of its kind. In 1933 the Polish students flew to Cernaui and Bucharest, and in 1935 to the Baltic countries, visiting Latvia, Estonia and Finland. The present tour, however, will be longer than the former ones and will have a greater importance, if only in view of the larger number of participants — 16 persons.

Exhibition of Military Photography

An exhibition of military photography, picturing all the spheres of the army's activity, has been opened in Warsaw. The artistic effect has been allied with the satisfaction of other needs and the exhibition has won much popularity among the public. It has been organised by Lt. Zenczykowski.

A Polish-American Manifestation

Lwow. On the 18-th anniversary of the death of three American airmen fighting with the Poles against the Ukrainians, a ceremony took place from the monument of the pilots of the "Kosciuszko Squadron" in Lwow. The American military attaché, Major John Winslow, made a speech and wreaths were placed on the graves of the Americans who gave their lives for Poland.

The Polish National Debt

On the 1-st of April 1937 the Polish National Debt amounted to 4,731,000,000 zlotys, of which 1,754 million is the internal debt, and 2,977 million the foreign debt. The internal debt increased since last year by 13 million zlotys and the foreign debt by 56 million. The Polish National Debt amounts to 143 zlotys per head of population, which is one of the lowest figures in Europe.

A Modern Scientific Romance

Warsaw. A striking proof of the possibilities of modern science for life saving was given recently here in the case of Mr. de Stoutz, the Swiss Minister in Warsaw. Mr. de Stoutz was ill with a dangerous form of pneumonia and it was decided that only an operation performed by Dr. Bauer of Breslau could save his life, if it were made immediately. The air liners of Air France fly over Breslau on their Prague-Warsaw route, but without landing there. Professor Bauer stated that he must proceed to Warsaw within two hours if the patient's life were to be saved.

The air-liner which could pick him up had already started from Prague. But it could not land in Breslau without a specific permission of the Berlin government. The German Ambassador in Warsaw was asked to request such a permission from his government in Berlin and he obtained it. The pilot of the air-liner was at once instructed by wireless to land in Breslau—he had to turn back a few miles in order to do so—and eventually picked up Prof. Bauer and conveyed him to Warsaw, where the specialist successfully performed the operation and saved the life of Mr. de Stoutz.

The point of the story is that the whole procedure, involving formalities and conversations between three countries, was performed in forty five minutes. Less than one hour elapsed between the first appeal to Prof. Bauer and the moment when he boarded the air-liner, while the operation was performed only three hours later.

(ATE)

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Friday, "Turandot" with Dinu Badescu

MUSICAL SHOWS

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No. of certificate	NAME	Age	Category	Last date of visa	Address
102009	SZNAJDER Sosie Markus	31	D	7.9.37	Lwow, Sykstusa 9
102012	KATZ Jankel	22	B/3	7.9.37	Loma
102018	FREIDMAN Jakob	23	B/3	7.9.37	Loma
102014	NAIDIN Menasse	19	B/3	7.9.37	Nadli
102018	DREJER Zelman	21	B/3	7.9.37	Grodno
102016	ORIELAND Rachmil	21	B/3	7.9.37	Kaminkoshirsk
102017	HAMBURGER Salomon	25	B/3	7.9.37	Kallaz
102018	GINSBURG Reuven	23	B/3	7.9.37	Mir
102019	GERZENOWITZ Rubia	21	B/3	7.9.37	Zabinka
102020	SZYDLOWICZ Salomon	24	B/3	7.9.37	Mir
102021	ROTHBART Jankel	23	B/3	7.9.37	Grodno
102022	SZLINGBAM Debora	67	D	4.9.37	Bialystok, Sienkiewicza 11
102074	RUBIN Hinda Jehudith	47	D	4.9.37	Rzeszow
102078	MAJZEKIS Ruchla	71	D	4.9.37	Delezn 27 m.25, Warsaw
102085	MESSINGER Chane Seweryn	27	D	7.9.37	Kut, ul. Sniatynska
103420	URBACH Sala	30	B/3	2.9.37	Szewka 4, Pabjanice
103421	HOCHHAUSER Ester	14	D	4.9.37	Gorlitz
103423	"Henda	12			
103423	ZALMANOWITZ Masza	59	D	4.9.37	Biala Podlaska, Grabow-ska 21
103431	GOLDSZLAUER Mojse	59	D	10.9.37	Leszno 49/73, Warsaw
103432	MORGENSTERN Chawa	67	D	10.9.37	Kamienhofa 22/4 Bialystok
103441	ERLICH Abram	19	B/3	9.9.37	Szydlowica
103442	WAGNER Tauba	17	C/L3	31.7.37	Grodno

Admission to Palestine not later than:

F.2377.1.42 POLAK Ygal 1 G 18.5.38
F.2377.1.41 WEISSBORD Moritz 32 H 18.8.37
F.2377.1.40 POSTMAN Lea 62 G 17.11.37

Following person will be granted Immigration Certificate in Category A (h):

F.2380 LEWIN Mendel 64 A() — Lodz
F.2380 Dwojra 58 A() — Kosow
F.2380 STEINER Pesia 17 H —
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